Sitting near Senator Chamberlain was Sitting near Senator Chamberlain was senator Myers of Montana, one of the most devoted supporters of the Administration, who during the preceding ings or false starts; but I think I can month of the investigation has been at his place in the hearings hardly an hour and rarely for more than ten min-

to-day there were many suggestions advanced and many points accentuated by the Secretary and remarked by the committee which will furnish a fruitful source of interrogation at later hear-ings. Many of Mr. Baker's utterances were in the form of abstractions and keneralities which will require a vast amount of elucidation when cross-examingtion can be assured.

## Ameria Germany Is in Dark.

Once in the Secretary's concluding re opperation in France as compared groups of divisions to be sent course of 1918 Senator Chamberlain asked him:

"Why have you not let the public more into your confidence on these larger plans? It is admitted that Germany can ret this information and does get it

quite the contrary, Senator," repiled Mr. Baker. "The German Govern-ment, according to our best information,

This statement caused the Senators to for within the past month they had the lips of Major-Gen O'Ryan that captured German officers had known to within 1,500 of the exact strength of the American expeditionary

### Requests No Interruptions.

Senator Chamberlain opened the hear-

retary is here, and we shall be very glad to hear from him." Then turning to Secretary Baker he said: "Mr. Secretary, before you commence may I ask you whether the statement

the one you have already made, whether it is entirely new matter or whether you desire to correct any statewhole conduct of the war, Senator," re- casions.

piled the Cabinet officer.
"Then," said Senator Chamberlain. "we will be pleased to hear from you in such way as you desire to present the matter. I think it would be very much better if the Secretary might be permitted to make the statement without interruption. And any questions the committee desire to ask might be asked after the Secretary finishes his state-

# Country Entitled to Know.

The Secretary prefaced his general statement with his personal views on the statement with his personal views on the hav situation confronting the Senate, the civi Administration and the country to-day, of

spending sleepless nights and tireless days in an effort to bring the organizaenterprise up most rapidly and

# Not a Man Has Shirked.

"I have seen strong and grizzled men of the army turn away from my deak to hide tears when they were asked to stay in this country and do organization work here instead of going to France, where the glory of their profession lay; and yet I never have known one of them to heattate for a moment to obey the order, nor has there been any lack of quality in the work which any of them has done by reason of his natural ambas done his natural ambas done by reason of his natural ambas done his natural ambas don etimes having no salary at allsometimes having no salary at all—men willing to fulfit. That we have of the largest experience and of the men is more than a national mission to Washington, put up with the inadequate conditions which the city now affords because of its congested condition, and have worked in season and out of mason on this undertaken. tion, and have worked in season and out of mason on this undertaking.
"It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unpredented ascrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down.

"But the mothers of the country should know in fairness to themselves that the number of such inefficients is small. We will not rest, we women, until they have all been ramoved. But that it had fallen down.

that it had fallen down.

Impatience of Public.

"I have not the least doubt that such currency as that feeling has got is due in large part to the tremendous impatience of the American people to do this great thing greatly. Every one of you and every one of us wants to demonstrate the thing which we know to be true—that our country is great and strong and in a cause like this will hit like a man at the adversary which has attacked us. And always there is between the beginning of the preparation and the final demonstration of its success a period of questioning when everybody—you and I and everybody else—goes through searchings of heart to find out whether all has been done that could have been or that ought to find out whether all has been done that can be done. And we look back over the peat and realise that there have been shoricoming: that there have been shoricoming: that there have been things which might have been done better. In so great an enterprise it is impossible for frankness not to find these things.

"But our effort is to learn from them.

But our effort is to learn from them,

morning is a negligible matter as con-trasted with the success of this enter-prise, and I am not here either to defend individuals, including myself, or am I here to deny delays, mistakes, shortcom-best we have, as all volunteers are, that

### Effect of Chamberlain's Speech. The Secretary then turned his attention directly to Senator Chamberlain, and said: "Mr. Chairman, you made an address

to the Senate. It was at the conclusion of an investigation of two divisions of the War Department I think—the Ordnance and the Quartermaster's depart ments. In that investigation some short-comings had been brought to the atten-tion of the committee; some delays. And if I may venture, it seemed to me at the marks in which he was describing the feeling I would have about it was this:

averaged anticipations as to American man and without anybody's insention, its effect might be to have the country that the particular difficulties and de-After referring to the fact of his enfice on the very night that Pancho Villa raided the town of Columbus, N. M., from which day down to the present mo-ment the War Department had been a very "active department." he told the

### riedly gathered data." Hospital Inquiries Started.

In his earliest presentation of his case ecretary Baker was quick to refer to the pathetic letters read into the Record by Mr. Chamberlain last Thurs-day in which the neglect of dying pa-tients in army hospitals was described as well as the heartlessly careless handling of the dead. Mr. Baker said:

"I had not seen those letters before.
At once upon hearing of them I wrote to the chairman of the committee and asked for the names of the writers of the supplies, the medical staff, the those letters and the camps in which nurses. to follow those through to the very end his request that he be parmitted to make of there, in order that I may punish

desire to make now is supplementary of such complaints was "relatively the one you have already made, small." A number of instances such as than a million men in arms the number Chairman Chamberlain had presented had resulted in instant corrective action in your former statement?" by the War Department, said the Secreis comprehensive, covering the
tary, who described in detail the oc-

He read to the committee the new those disclosed in the Chamberlain let those disclosed in the Chamberlain let-ters and in letters produced by Senator Sutherland earlier were in defiance of War Department regulations. Two medi-wer Department regulations. Two medi-wer Department regulations is the control of the co ing patients in their care.
"And," said Secretary Baker. "I want the country to know that though we the country to know that though we have gone out and got doctors out of civil life, though necessarily because of the numbers of doctors in this country trained in hospital management and in group treatment of case pression has gone out into the country to some extent at least that the War to know that the lives and the welfare long itself to the task of conducting this respectively.

letter from an unknown father read by Senator Chamberlain during the present Senatorial investigation. Its sincerity cannot be questioned. As a mother, and as the mother of a soldier, I feel as ing lives we would die to save." every one must, the deepest grief and sympathy with the parents of that dead

No Suggestion Evade.

has done by reason of his natural ambibition to be on the field of battle rather how. It is only fair to them. It is cruel to allow every mother in the country the great company of civilians who have come to Washington from all over the United States, laying down their private business, sometimes accepting salaries which office boys at other places enjoy, sometimes having no salary at all—men willing to fulfil. That we have such responsibilities they are unable or un-willing to fulfil. That we have such men is more than a national misfortune. That they have been placed in positions

# Mothers Entitled to Know.

There are conditions to be remedied.

As I reported to you very recently, the failure of supplies has been a serious matter. There are not enough women nurses. The quarter of both nurses

they are willingly undergoing depriva-tion and hardship to take care of our

boys, it is wrong that the country at large should criticise tthem.

"The bost specialists of the country have placed themselves at the disposal of the army medical department, and ninety-nine out of a hundred men in the drafted army are receiving better care than they could afford, under the circumstances at home. cumstances, at home.

### Nursing on High Plane.

"Nursing is on the same high plane. Again we find volunteers, highly skilled and carefully trained women who have of its equipment, taken the small pay and discomforts of Said he: "Al army life that they may serve where very few rifles; t they are most needed.

"Ward: are large and airy. Beds are comfortable. I have found exquisite cleanliness everywhere. Moveover, I have found cheerfulness. Food is good and plentiful. I have examined store-rooms and kitchens and watched the diets being served under the direction of a warm dietican. they are most needed.

of a woman dietician. At present the wards where there are no best intention in the world, he is not alnittee that the data upon which his ways efficient. The lack of nurses is a serious one and could be remedied prob-But here again is the serious question of the ill at home, the same which faces the medical profession and the civilian hos-

"One hospital I know well. It is that in England the so-called Kitchener typical of other cantonment hospitals, it army drilled for months, as he said, in the triple of the same army medical departing the same army medical pitals.

"And I have never seen a better war cospital than the one at Camp Sherman. will go further and say that in its opeye and ear department, its noze and training, and it was deemed wise to put throat department, its dental department in short, in its facilities for caring might learn this matter of caring discipline, camp sanitation, the elements and pline, camp sanitation, the elements and pline to provide the plane. that the War Department also had re-ceived similar complaints, but that in mess, it will bear comparison with any

at Camp Sherman is true of the others.
"I have watched the development of ginning, when I saw it first on paper in the office of the Surgeon-General up am like the other women of this country. I would be content with nothing less than the best. And I feel that we are on the way to the best.

"It has not come yet, although at the light nurses and enlarged quarters for then service after court-martial for neglect-ing patients in their care.
"And." said Secretary Baker. "I want insufficient for 1,000 men. We even

"For one reason and another the impression has gone out into the country is some extent at least that the War Department has fallen down in adjusting itself to the task of conducting this war. I want to address myself to that question. "There are several reasons why I should ask you to hear me on that question. In the first place the country is entitled to know whether that is a fact the country is entitled to know whether it is a fact the country is entitled to know what this war is, what its problems are and what steps have been taken to meet—those problems. "In the second place, I have a deep sense of obligation to the officers of the amy and to the civillans who from the beginning of this difficulty have labored in a way which certainly in my experience never has been equalled—labored with devotion, self-sacrifice and seal spending of the similar of the civillans who from the leginning of this difficulty have labored with devotion, self-sacrifice and seal spending of septems nights and tireless. Mrs. Rinehart and in group treatment of cases of these solders are responsibility which it will not permit to be dediged or handled in any cavaliers and the lilnesses of these solders are responsibility which I will not permit to be dediged or handled in any cavalier fashion and that the lives and the will any cavaliers and the lilnesses of these solders are responsibility which I will not permit to be dediged or handled in any cavaliers and the lilnesses of these solders are responsibility which I will not permit to be dediged or handled in any cavaliers and the lilnesses of these solders are responsibility which I will not permit to be dediged or handled in any cavaliers and the lilnesses of these solders are responsibility which I will not permit to be dediged or handled in any cavaliers and the lilnesses of these solders are reasons want and the lilnesses of these that his. We need that the dediged or handled in any cavaliers and responsibility which has been been the weight the fashion and that the lilnesses of

# No Suggestion Evaded.

has been in constant contact with the readers of the medical profession, throughout the United States.

Said he: "He has formed around him a staff the like of which probably does not exist on the face of the earth

whose attention has been devoted to the treatment of individual cases under the treatment of individual cases under the necessities of this situation, under the necessities is the kind which was developed as the of this situation, has been thrown into a great organization where he is compelled to deal with hospital conditions and groups of men and sanitation on a large scale, while it may be and is deeply to be regretted that there should expert to be appropriate for air serven be, the necessity of improvement, wice and not desired for land operating. deeply to be regretted that there should our experts to be appropriate for air ser-maximum of 300 a month in December, even be the necessity of improvement, vice and not desired for land operating 1918, being indicated. That is the yet the direction of this great medical troops. staff of men and zeal and loyalty and patriotism and efficiency of the medical profession are all at work rapidly im-

have cheefully relinquished the results of years of labor to give their services to the country, that they are of the best we have, as all volunteers are, that they are willingly undergoing deprivation and hardship to take care of our boys, it is wrong that the country at large should criticise tthem. arose of procuring interchangeability in the rifles produced."

The whole dealing with regard to changing arms for the United States soldiers was reviewed by the Secretary and explained as it has all been explained previously in and out of the committee. The Secretary then discussed the reasons which had impelled aggregation of a great army in advance of the certainty

"At the outset they had very few rifles; there was a distribution of Krags and obsolescent weapons in order that they might drill with them. But it was some time before they were adequately supplied with the remodelled Enfield rifle. "That was foreseen. Gen.

"That was foreseen. Gen. Leonard Wood came to my office—I have forgotten when, but it was early—and suggested to me the advisability of instantly calling out a larger army. I said: "But General, we have not the clothes and was together, get used to camp conditions; they need the elemental discipline of camp life, they need to be taught to keep step, they need to know the subordinations of the army, and it will take som

and build it up to war strength. But with the draft army they would have an additional period of training in the field by reason of the fact that the army cannot be shipped abroad in bulk sudadvance of their being fully tried with

Secretary Baker then turned to the "The machine gun problem is complicated by two factors-first, the question

French, however, have not used the during the year 1918 with the best make Lewis or any corresponding weapon as of British and French guns and howitin use and those which were not, in or-

is not fair to let any of us believe that sions technically—the regiments of nuthere is useless death and we are wast-rines which went from this country with our military force as a part of it were armed with Lewis guns. They have been retired from service—the guns and these regiments have been rearmed with Chauchut rifes and Hotchkiss ma- and French themselves, it was stated.

Said he: "He has formed around him a staff the like of which probably does not exist on the face of the earth for devising hospitals, devising an organisation and supervising its perfection, and when one considers that the casual and usual doctor here and there, whose attention has been devoted to re. we have the situation in regard to ma-chine guns that the kind of the weapon for which Gen. Fershing and his staff want les is the kind which was developed as the

# French Can supply Guns.

In the meantime, in order that the proving it and the improvement already wrought is vary great.

Medical Corps to the ordinance bureau, the centre of most bitter attack in the fixed the security sessions of the committee, but regarding which less matter has made and the other of most bitter attack in the supply us with Chauchut rifles or light guns and the improvement and the proposition of the committee, but regarding which less matter has an analysis of the season of its supremental to the committee that the supply of the committee that the supply of the committee that the supply of the committee that the controversy over the choice of a rifle that had occupied the sarty west of the war. He told the committee that Gen. Freshing had participated in the incidental conferences.

This is a supple of the supremental told the committee that the manufacturing of the uses for which they are to put if, as a rapidly as they can use it, and that it was a decided with them to wilarge them. This incidental conferences.

The supple of the guns is going through in the incidental conferences.

The supple of the supremental through in the incidental conferences.

The supple of the supremental through in the incidental conferences.

The supple of the supremental through in the supple of the supple of the supremental through in the incidental conferences.

The supple of the supremental through in the supple of the supple of the supremental through in the supple of the su

said the Secretary.
""The distribution of machine suns

"The distribution of machine guns the to the national draft camps have been as follows: Thirty Colt machine guns of tin to each camp, sixty-five Lewis machine guns, forty-five Chauchut automatic war." I camp the National Army cantonments: Fifty no moments. o each camp.
"'In addition to those mentioned, ten

Lewis guns have been issued to each regular cavalry regiment and ten Chauchut rifles to each regular infantry reg lment. Practically all of the above the supply will be forthcoming as the

retary at this point as to whether all Secretary Baker was insistent tha

# they had, as early as November 1.

1,200 Machine Guns Stored.

Senator Wadsworth finally elicited that," Mr. Baker said. cretary that the necessary no: shipped until along in January, afte the Senate investigation was well unde way. He admitted that 1,300 machine guns had remained in storage and out of use until the Senate investigators discovered their whereabouts.

General, I agree with you that it is important to have our army equipped rapportant to have our army equipped rapidly so that a prolonged period of supply quantities of the 75 and 155 milligraning may be given to them; but we meter pieces. This plan was better for British use a larger calibre howitzer duction" and it saved ocean tonnage

### Artillery Supplied Abroad.

"One of the answers to that question which they brought back and telegraphed it before they came," he said, "was that the more rapid expedition of troops to Europe was a part of the answer, and they asked at once about further and the next day got a correction which showed not before it was cold from the telegraph wires. I think you thought, Senator, that I was to blame for that. iles of artillery and ami France state that their production of ar- somewhere between nine and can divisions as they arrive in France

and facilitate the equipment of the to France. I know how rapidly tonnage the representatives of Great
bright in the state of the state as may be found convenient ish and French gun factories.

# Real Saving Is Effected.

"I have seen statements," said Mr. Baker, "that this taking of ammunition associates who were here, and Gen. Blias, who went to Europe to study that subject on the ground, bring us the positive assurance that we are not only not helping them to maintain their processes that we are using the facilities which they have organized in order to meet a need, that we are saving tonnage, that properly coordinated and cooperated effort of a military character with our allies in this war by this process."

The proposal came from the British "At the outset in the month of January out of the 75 millimeter field pieces "Under the studies made by the ex- we got 620 from France, and there have perts of Gen. Pershing's staff and under been turned out of our own factories their direction and advice we are in- only eighty-four," Mr. Baker said. "In perts of Gen. Pershing's staff and under their direction and advice we are instructed to retain Lewis guns for use in aircraft and to press forward as rapidly as we can the manufacture of light and seventy-three. In succeeding months the had dwindled to had risen to their estimate of production. In relied in clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, until they were raised upon their estimate of production. Men who were called upon to take contracts who were called upon to take contracts and to press forward as rapidly as we can the manufacture of light and geventy-three. In succeeding months the for the production, of clothes and the ment by Mr. Eisemman is correct, and approved an other came a meeting our sixteen ounce melton uniform cloth struction when there came a meeting our sixteen ounce melton uniform cloth struction when there came a meeting our sixteen ounce melton uniform cloth struction when there came a meeting our sixteen ounce melton uniform cloth struction when there came a meeting our sixteen ounce melton uniform cloth struction when there came a meeting out of our own factories their destinate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the in clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In clothes of greater weight the kind tion, by my order, uniform their estimate of production. In seventy-three. In succeeding months the making of garments not unnaturally per-number increased until in December, heps overestimated their capacity for duction of that piece production is forecast to be 433 pieces.

"Here and there some little labor distance make, 155 millimeter howitzers of ficulties have been encountered—not United States make, beginning with one many. The response of labor to this situation has been superb in the United States. Here and there differently in the United States. after the declaration of water as this matter is concerned involving as this matter is concerned involving as this matter is concerned involving as much time, by the testimony of all getting supplies from one particular experts it is rising steadily and rapidly, the production of this large piece to a railroads, delaying manufacturing and maximum of 300 a month in December, shipment from one place to another, unmaximum of 300 a month in December, shipment from one place to another, unreally being indicated. That is the United States, a winter the like of which none of us have seen since we were chilled production on our own part, original procurement from the French and dimin-ishing supplies from them.

"Mr. Secretary, may I interrupt you?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen. "Is it not true that our shell capacity has been re-duced from about 20,000,000 for a unit of time—I think it is one month—to of time-I think it is one month-to 5,000,000 since our entrance into the

Senator Frelinghuysen-Secretary Baker-No. Senator

Senator Prelinghuysen—Have you all the shell capacity that you need? Secretary Baker—I think we are still Senator Frelinghuyaen—I understand greater wearing qualities, and the restance it is reduced to about 25 per cent, since shoddy, is limited to overcoats and the plants have been disconnected. the plants have been dismantled.

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that, sir; I do not know. It helps very little to give figures of this sort, and yet there is a story back of them, a story of driving hard work. The Ordnance Department has averaged twenty contracts a day since our entrance into this y since our entrance into this ving a daily average sum of about \$6,000,000

Senator Reed here interposed: "Cer-tainly you must be in position, or should be in position, to know whether our shell

Clothing Supply Inadequate. "Mr. Chairman." the Secretary of War sald, "I will now go into a comment which appeared in your address dealing with the supply of clothing under the Quartermaster-General's Department. It is perfectly true, and I thought I agreed with you about it when I was before you before, that the supply of clothing was inadequate. If I did not then agree to that it was only because it was only obvious that an explicit statement of agreement did not arise

were substantially provided for and that reserves would rapidly accumulate but I supplied to the committee all I could get—tabulated statements, with the exact number of garments sh Secretary said: "How can America con-tribute most to the early winning of this to me. Senator, when you asked me about Camp Sherman and I telegraphed out there and got a message wireassuring in character and

# Nine Monthis of Training.

the matter was discussed and it was "I have said in addy to you that at agreed that both Great Britain and the outset we hi brite problem as to France had surplus ordnance, surplus whether we should wait until we had an ordnance ammunition and surplus ordnance ammunition capacity; that Great we should not. In large part I think nance ammunition capacity; that Great we should not. In large part I think Britain was in exactly the same state the responsibility for that decision resta previous experience to live in "I did not then know, nor do I now American armies in France, and second, have sent them. I know how many are to procure the maximum ultimate dethere. I know what our present plan velopment of the ammunitions supply is to send them; but I do not know with the minimum strain upon available but that to-morrow—this has not hap-

Trying to Be Ready for Call. nition. There was an ordnance officer from France is putting her to a greater of the army present at that test, and on effort than she ought to undertake. I I have not willingly sacrificed the health the basis of that test immediate orders say to you that Marshal Joffre and his of anybody. I have not intended to were given to the Savage Arms Com- associates who were here, and Gen, sacrifice the comfort of anybody; but I have intended if it was humanly pos-sible to be ready when the call came and if I were to have delayed the calltive assurance that we are not only not and if I were troops until the last ord." Senator McKella interjected here, things which they need but that we are button was on the last coat and the call and the statement was made by Mr. had come in November or December or ing for tailors I would have felt crushing load of guilt and responsi-bility which at least in comparison with what I do feel about having called them out would have been incomparably

"And yet I was not callous about it." the Secretary went on. "I asked those agencies with which we were dealing in this matter how fast we could expect these supplies. They gave me the forecast as to the future. They relled upon their estimate of production. I relied upon their estimate of production. Men

in January, 1918, only nine months this situation has been superb in January, 1918, only nine months this situation has been superb in the United States. Here and there different the declaration of war. So far the United States. Here and there different this matter is concerned involving ficulties of transportation and delays in the United States. Here and there different this results and the United States. Here and there different this results are the united States and the United States. Here and there different this results are the united States and the United States. Here and there different this results are the united States and the United States. Here and there different this results are the united States. Here and there different this results are the united States. Here and there different the united States is concerned involving financial the united States. Here and there different the united States is concerned involving financial the united States. Here and there different the united States is concerned involving financial the united States. Here and there different the united States is concerned involving financial the united States.

worked wool, but into the uniform cloth there is no shoddy, there is no reworked wool; it is all virgin wool.

Shoddy Only In Overcoats. "In addition to that, when we went into this war the standard of army quality for uniforms was that it should contain 75 per cent. wool and 25 per cent. cotton. That has been our standard for a long time; but the specification was changed and the army uniform which were the specific to cloth, every yard of it bought for this war, is virgin wool of the same weight it has always been, with a large in-crease in its strength in order to give it

blankets.

"I did not know that. I am like the committee, I did not know that until I received a letter of which a copy was sent to Senator Chamberlain from Mr. Fisenmann to that effect, and I called him up this morning and asked him if I am disposed to challenge that information the second him correctly as to that being the fact and he said it was the fact." It is a hurried memorandum, and Mr. Baker then read an article written y William M. Wood, recognised as one f the greatest authorities on wool, in hich he said that often the introduction of shoddy into cloth improved it.

"Does not that statement by Mr. Wood use it in the uniforms as well as in "Apparently not, Senator," was the answer. "According to Mr. Wood's own statement he limits the recommendation to blankets and overcoating material."
Senator McKellar called attention to
this testimony given by Mr. Elsenmann
in which he said referring to uniforms:

"So it means," Senator McKellar pointed out, "that if he states now that they are all virgin wool there must be some mistake or discrepancy at any rate ing. I just want to call your atten-

### Defends Camp Conditions. Referring to Camp Meade conditions Mr. Baker quoted Gen. Nicholson as

saying: There has never been a time when the troops at this cantonment have not had at least three pieces of heavy winter underwear and an ample su there was a scarcity of woollen uni-forms, but from my observation and condition. The food supply has been shundant and well prepared, and I venture to say in a great many cases of departments, and that they should arbetter quality and quantity than the point boards of officers to report upon

erland's inquiry was with regard to un- department should be left to the dihas been that there has not been a time that there were less than three suits of heavy winter underwear in camp.

Referring to your inquiry of a few minutes ago Mr. Baker said: "I may say that the shell making capacity of the country is difficult to state in num-National Guard camps, sixteen National per cent. in the same period campe, filled with men who are nance Department now has under order in the United States 60,000,000 shells

continued, "and the question was whether the statement made by Mr. wool was accurate in view of the statement made by Col. Lindsley in the r

### Eisenman previously. Wholly Virgin Wool.

"There must have been some confusion as to the particular subject ection of camp sites the Surg-under inquiry when those statements eral's office was notified. I were made," Mr. Baker said. "Mr raising any issue with the Surge Julius Rosenweld, who has been at the eral. I want to have it perfect head of purchases of this sort of supply deratood that in the selection of head of purchases of this or the accumulation of capacity for this of every board, and of every board, and of ever arose in regard to the propriety as a site in process of selection that me the wool cannot be profitably used, but that the sixteen of every board, and it were accumulation of expacity for this sites and of every board, and it is a site of every board. The propriety of the selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The propriety of the selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The profits of every board, and it is a site of every board, and it is a site of every board. The profits of every board, and it is a site of every board, and it is a site of every board. The profits of every board, and it is a site of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board, and it is a site of every board. The selection that the sixteen of every board and the sixteen of every board. The sixteen of every board are sixteen of every board and the sixteen of ev

more commoditions hearing rooms of the communities. The concession in the communities are apartial response to the committee as a partial response to the committee as a partial response to an opportunity to be heard by more attended and the committee and the commi ter is this: That Gen. Pershing was requested to have his experts in Europe investigate that situation and report to us on or before the first of Februar ever come from Gen. Pershing or his staff voluntarily that there should be any heavier cloth used in the making of

> Senator Weeks asked: "You made "I am not sure," was thereply.
> "I think you asked Gen. Sharpe to 6:
> it, and he made it." Senator Frelinghuysen returned at this point, and Mr. Baker repeated what he had eatd about the

### Challenge by Frelinghuysen. "From the information I received I

"It is a hurried memorandum, and r would be very glad to have a complete survey of the

"I want to make but one further to servation on this general subject of the Quartermaster and Supply Department he continued. "I think it is not unfaifor me to say that no army every as-sembled anywhere was fed as regularly as well, as nutritiously, as appetizingly as this army. I think you, gentlemen and the War Department will agree that while there have been complaints about other things the almost unanimous terimony of the army is that its food habeen of the highest quality; that there has been no suggestion of defective quality or insufficient quantity; that its preparation has been of the highest character, and generally the food supply

for this hastily organised group of mer has been carried out with most extract I want to speak in some detail, but I think I can do it briefly. There is some question as to the selection of canton-ment sites, as to the healthfulness of the eites selected, and it has been sor

"The War College Division of the General Staff made a study of the mod-of training the army, and the questions considered at that time were: 'Shall the

# brigade camps or division camps

"They finally determined that is should be in division camps. They then drew up a memorandum as to the mod-of selecting and organizing those campof selecting and organising those camp-This report recomdended that the de-partment commanders should be charged

available camp sites.
"The numbers of such boards in ear commanders. Each board should be of two experienced line officers, one of the Medical Corps and a district enginee without crowding and have an adequamais to be encamped thereon. The should be immune from floods and inundations. The surroundings should be

healthful "There were other desirable features recommended, absence of insect pests as All of these shells are to be delivered to training by inclement weather; a and carefully prepared schedule. "I had been asked some questions as to the discrepancy in the testimony in regard to 16 ounce melton cloth." he disease carriers, infrequent interri the Southern Department. been just transferred shortly that to the Department of the Southeast the senior Major-General of the arms. Gen. Wood, a man who had originated the training camp idea and put it is practice at Pintieburg until it was

### demonstrated success Camp Sites Investigated.

The records show that upon the ection of camp sites the Surgeou-G

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